

IN the Assigned Estate of W. J. HALL, Storekeeper,
Bathurst.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to render particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, August 11, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the distribution of the Estate.

STARKEY and TAYLOR,
Chartered Accountants, 111, York-street,
Sydney, August 6, 1888.

**IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ANDREW
HARDIE McCULLOCH, Jun., of Pitt-street, Sydney.**

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL DEBTS due to this Estate must be paid without delay to AUGUSTUS MORRIS, Esq., of North-chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, whose receipt also will be a sufficient discharge.

W. H. PALING }
C. F. STOKES } Treators.
JAS. D. MILNE }

THE Widow of the late **HENRY COBDEN**, late Drummer, Her Majesty's Band, respectfully thanks **Messrs. RICHMOND and ALLISON, Mr. ETGARDE**, the Members of the Company and Orchestra, for the kindness they have shown her by subscribing the sum of £21 16s 6d.

CENTRAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, and SAVINGS BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending June 30th will be payable at the Office of the Company on and after **THURSDAY, August 2nd.**

J. SPENCER SAYERS, Secretary,
70, Hunter-street.

THE SUNNY CORNER SILVER MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND of 1s 6d per share will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders upon production of scrip, at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, O'Connell-street, Sydney, on or before FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST 1888.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Friday, the 1st, and Saturday, 4th August, 1888.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS W. KING,
Secretary.

Sydney, July 30, 1888.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

A BRANCH of this Bank is NOW OPEN at SMITHFIELD (between Liverpool and Granville) for the transaction of all business.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS ADAMS,
General Manager.

Sydney, 7th August, 1888.

AUSTRALIAN TRADERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

PEELE, MORRADAILE, and CO., MANAGING AGENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for half-year ending 30th June last is now payable at the offices of the Company on production of scrip.

By order,
L. H. MACDONALD, Manager.

Bank-branches, George and Jackson streets,
Sydney, 3rd August, 1888.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY.—THIS

DAY (Thursday) being PAY DAY, the offices of the Society will be open for the RECRUIT of SUBSCRIPTIONS and the remittance of all ordinary business from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Entrance at night by side door only.

C. H. LYONS, Secretary.

184, Pitt-street.

N O T I C E **E**

On and after this date Messrs. H. FREY and CO. (late Reich, Bruggemann, and Co.) will take charge of the interests of the CONFEDERATE DES MESSAGERS MARITIMES at Reichen, Queensland.

By order of the Directors,
A. CONILL,
Principal Agent for Australia and New Zealand.
Sydney, 1st August, 1888.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER COLE, Medical Clerk

royalty, will be absent from Sydney from the 14th of August until the 27th instant.

NOTICE OF Removal.—R. BURGIS, Tailor, has removed from Pitt-street to 344, George-st., opp. Wynyard.

W. HAWTHORNE, M.D., formerly of A. L. M. & C. & C. P. L., has removed office to his residence, 6, Moore Park-road, Paddington. Hours of consultation from 11 to 1 a.m., 2 to 3, and 7 to 9 p.m.

DOCUMENTS of every description copied neatly and cheaply. Address—**PERKINS on Kensington Type**, 10, St. James's-st., London, W. Agents—**W. H. BARNES, STOTT and HOARE, 80a, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4, Victoria-embankment, London, E.C.**

PUBLIC NOTICE.—**H. ALFRED N. HAWTHORNE** does not call for his Portman-square within 14 days they will be sold.

J. BULLUS, Mount View Hotel, Blyth-st.

SPECULATIVE CAPITALISTS

A Grand Opening for Forming a CONCENTRATING and SMELTING COMPANY at or in the vicinity of Pyle's Gold and Silver Reefs, Bolivia. An inspection of the mines by a competent person will be sufficient to prove the truth of this assertion. The early bird catches the worm."

GAS STOVE.—Paragon, no wasting. Baking, roasting, broiling, boiling, steaming, etc. **Brazilians** Poble's SPECIALLY, de Paris. **Brazilians** Poble's SPECIALLY, de Paris. **Brazilians** Poble's SPECIALLY, de Paris.

Machinery.

TO DIRECTORS AND MINING MANAGERS.

HUDSON BROTHERS, Limited,
having made and sold many miles of Wrought Iron Pumps

ENGINEERS,
 designed and made several special machines
 for this class of work, are in a position to
 carry out contracts to any extent
 for the
 supply of wrought-iron pipes
 for conveying water,
 and for Hydraulic Machinery generally.
 Estimates and other information supplied on application.
 Offices—25, Macquarie-place.
 Works—Clyde, Granville.
 Horizontal, and Vertical

W. MARINE ENGINEERS. Hotting Engines, Vertical Boilers,
Marine Engines, Paint Mill, Sewing Machines. **JAMES DICK**
G. GENERAL JOINER, by Fwy, second-hand, James
Dunn and Co., Tailors' & Upholsters, Hunter-street.
H. P. GREGORY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
11, FIFTY-STREET, CIRCULAR QUAY.
Have in stock
Engines, Boilers, Hotting Engines, Steam Whistles, Woodwork-
ing Machinery, Steam Pumps and other Pumping Machinery,
Engineers' Tools, Turners' Frames and Dies, Milling, Pellets,
SODA-WATER Machinery. New and second-hand
cheap. Hand Plants. Alfred Lawrence, 31, FIFTY-STREET.
BOILER (tabular) for SALT, cheap. Camden, Pott
Broughton-street, Glabe.

WANTED, light double-purchase WINCH. Price, £s. to J. Dakin, contractor, Oldbury.

TYPEPRESS. Wanted to Purchase, modernised, complete, 12 and 14 square. Best quality. Write to FIRE BRIGADES, MERCHANTS, and Others. For SALE, a bargain, complete Manual TYPE-SETTING, new, by Mercereur, Longmans, London. H. BRAGGS, 114, Lancaster-street, off Morris-street, Ulm.

FOR SALE, Derric Crane JIB, 50ft. John Williams, 10, Victoria-street, Northampton.

FOR SALE, cheap, 3-ton and 5-ton CRANES, in good working order. C. Mayne, Public Library.

Miscellaneous.

TO LET, Billiard Table, newly covered, in good working order. Apply UNIVERSITY Hall, Cambridge.

FOR SALE, Fox-terrier DOG, nice Aurla, dam Lilly, Indigene, price, J. Clements, Alameda-st., Alameda.

WANTED TO SELL A MANGLE. Apply M. Rogers, Chandler-street, Mariettaville.

WANTED, CHEST, in good order. N. Knicker, 140, Oregon-st.

FOR SALE, about 6 dozen CASHES, cheap. Apply London agent, Sydney Tea Company, 408, Kent-street.

WANTED, good second-hand Garden ROLLERS, suitable for farms. State price, Farm, Herald Office.

WANTED, A CAPSULING MACHINE. Apply at the Chemist, 418, George-street.

OLD LEAD wanted. Bell and Co, 144, York-street, corner of Market-street.

WANTED, Smith's patent Duplex Truck WHEELS, at London.

WANTED, immediately, a young, live KANGAROO or Wallaby. Apply F. H. L. Blythe-street, Sydney.

WANTED to Sell, a GOAT, on the point of kidding, a good milkier; price £10. Apply No. 1, Mavora-street, opposite the Police Office.

WANTED, a best fire-proof DOOR and FRAME, 8 feet high, about 34 feet wide. Macintosh and Sons, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Cooking STOVE, 4ft. open. Best price and maker's name. F. Russell, 179, Blythe-street. The party who wrote last Friday about Robinson and Sons' Stove kindly send address, as the Stove is wanted.

THE KAURI TIMBER COMPANY, Limited.
THE KAURI TIMBER COMPANY.

NEW ZEALAND,
MELBOURNE,
and
SYDNEY.
—
HEAD
OFFICE—
MARKET-STREET.
MELBOURNE.
—
TIMBER
IMPORTERS.
—
Are
SELLING
in
LARGE
LINES

REDWOOD,
at
50a.
—
SYDNEY OFFICE—
100, GEORGE STREET WEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Thus far, although there was obviously a difference of opinion between the men and the owners, it did not appear to be a serious one. The real trouble seems to have been kept below the surface of the correspondence as much as possible, and the same point was made over and over again, that the men had gained as much as they could, and would have been glad to give up their strike. The owners, on the other hand, would have to be prepared to give up some of the fruits of it; while the men, on the other hand, might expect arbitration on the question a certain amount of concession that would soothe their wounded feelings, and show some material result for their sacrifices; but that, to obtain this award, they would have to also submit to the decision of an impartial board several questions which would have hitherto caused considerable questions, which would have been more agreeable to themselves. Either they must continue to subsidize the opposition steamers, or they were running against the Northern Company, not only at a serious loss, but without any effect— or swallowing their pride they would have to accept their defeat— or by arbitration they would have to disturb sleeping dogs they had decided on anxious to let alone. The answer to the declining the proposition for arbitration began on a basis which combined everything to themselves, and ended by a threat, vague in its wording, but evidently of an aggressive character. It also contained the statement I referred to yesterday, as to the owners' attack on the eight-hour system, and elicited an answer from the men, in which the Shipowners' Association, and their repudiation of the letter, and denying the suggestion that any attack on the eight-hour system was intended.

THE S.S. GOVERNOR BLACKALL

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MEMORIAL TO DR. LANG

son of Victoria, Dr. Lang, with four others, represented the whole colony of Victoria, and the other colonies of the continent. He stood William Charles Wentworth, William Bland, George Robert Nicholls, Charles Windesay, the father of the present Judge, and some other men, who were all of the same opinion. That council, with some constitutional amendments and modification, lasted until the year 1856, or, in other words, 13 years, and those 13 years were some of the most glorious in the history of the colony, and of Australian history. During those 13 years, in that perfectly-constituted Council, the real basis for the independence of Australia were laid, and the seeds of the future of Australia were sown. That Council was one of the most consistent, the most advanced, one of the most fearless, and one of the most untried, champions of our independence. (Applause.)

Protestantism, Presbyterianism, and the sound education from the Scotch University, his knowledge was far more than the average knowledge of the day, and he was a public speaker, by his public writing, by efforts on the platform and in the press, and efforts not less valuable in the Legislature, and at last by efforts in the Legislature of the Empire, and with eminent success, to the conquering of the Empire of Australasia. (Applause.) Need he tell them that in the course of his active life, Dr. Lang was surrounded by the most distinguished and ablest men, men, who might have heard loud-tongued persons denouncing his characters as if they were the enemies of the human race, and they may have heard the same denunciations, but he never heard any of those denunciations. He himself thought he had been on the subject of such treatment as that, and he was half inclined to think, as the late Earl Russell thought in his day, that he was the victim of a conspiracy. (Laughter and applause.) They had never seen anything in the shape of newspaper vilification or from the tongue of men in the form of abuse or denunciation. He was at the time by the Secretary for State undertook

that, failing such nominations being sent in, the names of the old committee to stand.

Mr. KNOX seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED NEW RULE.

Mr. MILSON gave notice of his intention to move the following alteration to rule 37:—“That the classification of yachts for racing purposes shall be as follows:—1st class, 20 ratings; and over; 2nd class, 10 ratings and under 20; 3rd class, 5 ratings and under 10; time allowances to be given according to the scale of the Yacht Racing Association of England.”

NOMINATION OF NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. A. KNOX nominated Sir Thomas Millicrath as a member of the squadron, and said that Sir Thomas was having a speed yacht built in Sydney, to be named the “Harrier Ann,” and it was desirable that she should be entered before she left for Brisbane.

Mr. Minnett nominated Mr. H. Phillips as member of the squadron.

A GRATUITY.

On the motion of Mr. Milson, it was decided that the gratuity be awarded to the secretary for clerical assistance during the past year.

OPENING EVOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. R. FAIRBAIR said it was proposed to open the next season of the squadron on Monday, 10th day in October. He was quite like to see an opening worthy of the squadron. He hoped that this announcement would give owners ample time in which to get their yachts ready so that the season should be a successful one.

The meeting then terminated.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY.

A meeting of the committee of the National Shipwreck Relief Society, held at the Commercial Hotel, last evening. Messrs. Conservator, Exchange, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Storey was in the chair, and there were also present Captain Brown, Captain Jenkins, Captain Banks, Mr.

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sailed 28th June, 954,000ft.; George Thompson, 1128 tons. ,

440,000ft.; Gretha, 1,738 tons, sailed 14th June,
1,145,000ft.; Hoiden, 676 tons, 440,000ft.; Jennie B.,
1,741 tons, 410,000ft.

the three men who were in the lifeboat which was thrown from Jervis Bay have been dropped.

The shearers' strike at Walgett is virtually over, and one station is now holding out.

It is stated that, although some repairs will have to be made to the Prospect dam, there is no cause whatever for alarm with regard to the work already done.

W. N. Scott, who has retired from the position of Executive Superintendent, has received a warch and is now a testimonial from the officers of the Railway Department.

In connection with the case against the Rev. J. A. Alderson, at Adelaide, an injunction has been issued in Dean Murray and others, restraining them from

ending under any inquiry in the charge against Donaldson.

The Great Barrier Copper mine (N. Z.) has been leased on behalf of a Melbourne syndicate. The property comprises 10,000 acres.

Our understanding has been arrived at between the Government and the South American and the stevedores that the latter will be allowed to continue with the unloading of his ship, and the labourers will be allowed to continue work to-day.

Our Estimates have been passed by the New Zealand Parliament, and the prorogation is expected to take place in a fortnight.

For a large fall of stone in a mine at Sandhurst, the workmen were imprisoned; but after two days they were released.

They were released and sent to the hospital.

Two Parliamentary visitors to Melbourne were taken on an excursion to Sandhurst. The Minister visited in the afternoon, and in the evening the Minister gave a banquet at the Town Hall.

Two blacks have robbed Sheridan's Mount Ballinacorney on the Normandy River, Queensland, of a, cartridges, and stores.

An attempt has been made by a man at Hatfield on the inmates of the Royal Mail Hotel. Sykes was found in the water butt, in the fountain, in the counter, in the kettle, on the meat in the kitchen, and mixed with the flour.

The half-yearly meeting of the Sydney

The three-day trial of Louise Collins for the alleged murder of her husband at Botany was continued yesterday, when Justice Foster summed up the evidence. The jury is intimated that it was unlikely that they would be able to agree upon a verdict, were locked up for the night.

Mr. Mayor of the borough of Five Dock has written to the Minister for Works asking why the borough has been excluded from the scheme which embraces the increase for the western suburbs.

The Legislative Council met on 71 days during the session. There were 19 divisions in the House, and 10 in the Committee of the Whole.

At a meeting at St. Leonards last night a resolution was passed approving of the movement which has been started for the erection of a statue to the memory of Dr. Lang. Speeches were delivered by Sir Henry Baskin and Mr. Garvan.

THEYRAN land has been sold at South Gundagai at a rate of £25 12s. per acre.

THE general opinion of the Stockton miners appears to be in favour of a strike. It is not considered likely that the masters will come to Newcastle and meet them.

Mr. HENRY PARKIN says that Dr. Lang, with his large more than the average possession of men in this country, devoted himself by his public speech, by publishing, by efforts on the platform, in the press, and at last by efforts in the Legislature, to the cause of the oppressed in this country, and with eminent success, to the conquest of the liberties of Australia.

At a meeting of the committee of the City Railways Extension League yesterday meetings were arranged in the suburbs in advocacy of the scheme, and a line of the resolutions to be proposed was agreed upon.

It is proposed to open the next session of the Board of Railways.

tax following medals were voted by the National Maritime Relief Society yesterday:—Silver medals to A. A. Griffiths, W. Rivers, and E. Byers, for saving three men who were in another boat.

Some points of interest are presented by the return of work done in the Assembly last session, the substance of which was published in the issue of yesterday. The return has been prepared by the Clerk of the House, and its accuracy, therefore, will not be called in question. The first impression that one gets on examining the figures is that the members must have had a busy time.

The Assembly sat for 121 days, or 19 hours 68 minutes; the average duration of the sittings being 9 hours 11 minutes. What was the working-man say to this? The eloquent answer came from the workers' representatives themselves. "The system," as we were reminded the other day in the course of the negotiations concerning the maritime labour dispute, is designed to make the worker work longer than he would not work for 9 hours and 11 minutes out of the twenty-four on a day which occupied 121 days, no, not for one kingdom. How impressed he must have been, therefore, with the devotion of his representatives, who give 9 hours and 11 minutes

diem to the affairs of the people. Besides attending to their own business. Cynical persons will say that these long hours are spent more in talking than in working, and that wages on the tongue is not a serious labour to a stage representative. There is truth in this, as may be gathered from the fact that with some members keep up a flow of words for two, three, or four hours at a stretch. There is a case on record, indeed, in which a member occupied the floor of the House for a length of time equal to the average

But the listening, which is the lot of the majority, is not that a hard thing to do. It is; but here again we are met by the fact that members, as a rule, evade the serious business, either by retiring to the treatment-room, the smoking-room, or the library, or even by running over to one of the theatres. Some members make the longest of their speeches to a bare quorum, and attempt to do the rest of the work of the House."

called to the state of the House, more frequently than the Speaker or Chairman of Committees could remember, no matter how hard he might try. Even the Clerk, who has information in other respects as complete as could possibly be desired, has failed to count the number of times that a drowsy House, dozing over a tedious speech, has been imperceptibly awakened by the ringing of bells, summoning unwilling strugglers to the Chamber. Then there are those who taken into account the members who are kept out of the House by business

asure, and who either pair off or ac
themselves without any ceremony at
ese number not a few, and so it con

to pass that when about half the members are present there is what is known as "a good House." To multiply 1111 hours 58 minutes by 124 with the object of arriving at the sum of the work done by the House would be misleading. The only trustworthy way of judging as to the work performed is to compare the number of hours occupied with the result in legislation. If this method were adopted, it would probably leave a somewhat unfavourable impression as to the industry of members; it would be unfavourable, at all events, as regards the productiveness of their work.

The business record as presented by the diligent and faithful Clerk has an imposing look. The House, moreover, has sat well, if its sittings have sometimes been barren in results. Only four times has it been "counted out," once before the business commenced, and three times after the commencement of business; and if these cases were examined, it would probably be found that when the adjournment of the House was brought about in this way, there was really nothing of importance to be done. Whatever may be said against the Assembly—and a good deal has been said that is not complimentary—no one can truthfully say that it is unwilling to meet, or that, having met, it is too eager to disperse. It would be nearer the mark to say that it meets too often, and sits too long. But looking at the statistics of business transacted as presented by the return, we are almost startled by the largeness of the figures. There have been complaints of a disapproving, if not a wasted session, and yet we find that not less than 34 public bills received the Royal assent. The figures cannot lie, and yet how are they to be reconciled with one's knowledge of what was really done in the way of legislation during the session? The explanation comes only too readily. Of the 34 public bills which were passed in the return, the majority may be likened to the empty cases in a grocer's shop, or the imposing-looking bottles with which the chemist beguiles the unsophisticated—they are fair to view, but there is nothing in them. We fear that it is much the same with the other business which makes such a brave show in the return. Figuratively, the work of the session, apart from the legislation proper, was large and important. No less than 2944 notices of motion and 3547 orders of the day were placed on the paper, besides 13 contingent notices, while questions were asked—it is not stated how many were answered—to the number of 2057. It is somewhat disappointing to find, however, that the entries of business actually transacted only number 1534. The other notices of motion and orders of the day were presumably, like the bills introduced but not passed, "otherwise disposed of." There is generally at the end of the session a throwing overboard of measures which Parliamentarians call the "slaughter of the innocents," but with regard to notices of motion and orders of the day, the work of destruction would seem to go on from day to day. However, when the record shows a total of 7500 notices of motion and orders of the day, it will be allowed that, whether our representatives have achieved much or little, they have attempted a good deal. As to the select committees, they appear to have attempted very little, for out of 28 appointed on public matters only 12 made report to the House, while out of 27 committees appointed to consider private bills, only two reported. From this it may be inferred, either that members of the Assembly do not trouble themselves much about committee work, or that the work is too hard for them. Or is it that the appointment of select committees is the recognised Parliamentary method of shelving a question?

Perhaps the most suggestive portion of the return is that which gives 139 hours 7 minutes as the time devoted to "business" after midnight. Whether this means that 139 hours and a few minutes were spent in work after midnight, and that other portions of time, not counted in, were occupied in a less useful manner, is not quite apparent, but it is well known that ante-meridian sittings are not generally distinguished for usefulness. According to the return, the House must have sat on the average about an hour and nine minutes after midnight. In other words, the Assembly, taking the session all through, sat until about nine minutes past 1 a.m., and this notwithstanding the fact that the time of meeting in the afternoon has been made an hour earlier. The Assembly used to meet at half-past 4 in the afternoon. During last session it met at half-past 3, with the view of adjourning at an earlier hour than had been the custom; but the result of the change was that late sittings became the rule. These late sittings do no good, and in the next session the House should adopt some rule which will make them less frequent. In the House of Commons, where a vast amount of business is transacted in a few months, no fresh business is taken after 1 a.m.; and coming nearer home, we find the Victorian Assembly, which meets at half-past 4—not at half-past 3, as our Assembly has lately been doing—adopting a rule, and sticking to it, to take no fresh business after 11 o'clock p.m. More than this, there is an implied understanding, which is generally acted upon, that the House shall rise at 11 o'clock, or soon afterwards, even though the business then before it shall not have been completed. This has been the rule for many years, and it works well. Our own plan has proved so unsatisfactory, that it would be worth while to try that of our neighbours.

Another conference was opened on Tuesday evening, when a president was duly elected, an honorary secretary was appointed, two resolutions were passed with little discussion, and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next. The subject was Technical Education; and although, as we have said, there was but little discussion, the two resolutions which were passed practically disposed of the whole subject. If that be regarded as too broad an assertion, the least that can be said is that the resolutions laid down the lines upon which any public system of technical instruction should be conducted, and pointed out what mistakes should be avoided in its establishment. The first resolution was, "That in the opinion of this conference Technical Education is of so great importance that it should be under an entirely separate and incorporated organisation, and not attached to either the Sydney University or the Public Schools Department, least each should suffer by such association." The second resolution was, "That the present Board of Technical Education should

be reconstituted by the addition of other specially qualified representatives from the various professional or trade organisations, and its powers and responsibilities should be properly defined by Act of Parliament." The foundation having thus been laid, it is to be supposed that the conference will proceed at its next meeting to build up the superstructure. For the present there is enough to be considered in the question as to the foundation.

The holding of this conference seems to have been suggested by the opponents of the line of policy which has been indicated by the MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, and the purpose in view is apparently to enter a protest against it. The president opened the meeting by saying that the first question to engage attention was a statement which commended as "highly inexpedient" the proposals contained in the last report of the MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, "to the effect that the imparting of Technical Education should in future be entrusted to the employees of the Public Schools Department." The speaker who followed said it was evident that, if pressure was not brought to bear upon the MINISTER, he would carry out the idea shadowed forth in the report, viz., "that Technical Education should be carried out by school teachers, or by some persons in the service of the Education Department." Another speaker believed that "the Sydney University would descend from the high position which it now occupied if it turned its attention to Technical Education," and that "it was a perfect waste of time to take people who were to be handicraftsmen and put them through a University course." We make these quotations by way of showing that there might have been a saving of time at the meeting if a little closer attention had been paid to the actual words of the MINISTER, as published in the report referred to, and republished more than once by the Press. In his report for 1886, Mr. INGLIS said, in so many words, "It is not possible that the ordinary Public schools can fit farmers, mechanics, or artisans of any kind for their special work as such, and there is nothing in the proposals sketched in outline in the last report in contradiction of that view of the matter. Probably no one will be more amazed than Mr. INGLIS himself at the suggestion that there has been any proposal to take people who were to be handicraftsmen and put them through a University course. It is surely a waste of time in the discussion of matters of serious public interest to raise misleading issues."

The MINISTER'S ideas have only been indicated in outline. We cannot commit ourselves to say whether his scheme when fully elaborated will, or will not, be deserving of general approval. But before it is condemned some care should be taken to form a fairly accurate judgment as to what is likely to be its true character. Some of the chief points in the outline are as follow: That technical instruction should be carried on as a branch of the Department of Public Instruction, under direct Ministerial control. This, it should be understood, is a very different thing from making it a sort of offshoot of the Primary Schools Department. If technical instruction is undertaken by the State at all, it must be included within the public instruction which is provided by the State. If the management of it is not placed under direct Ministerial control, what guarantee is there to be for responsibility? But if there is to be Ministerial control, the affair must be made a branch of the Department of Public Instruction. Another feature of the scheme appears to be that so far as the ordinary elementary day schools are concerned, nothing is to be attempted beyond preliminary teaching upon which technical instruction might afterwards be based. It is, however, proposed to organise evening schools for technical instruction in advance of that imparted in day schools, and to provide workshops for manual training in connection with large public schools of classes I., II., and III. A further proposal is that there should be when necessary secondary or high schools for the advanced scientific and technical teaching necessary to prepare students for a Polytechnic or a Technical College in connection with the University. All this work is to be done under the management of a separate staff, with a chief organiser. It may be gathered from these brief statements that the scheme is not intended to make technical instruction a mere branch of the Primary School system, or to cause the University to descend from its high position by turning its attention to the matter. The purpose is rather to establish a direct correspondence and relation between all the departments of education which are supported or subsidised by the State, to establish in the matter of technical instruction (which is going to be one of these days, a large and costly affair) more direct responsibility to Parliament, and to provide at this early stage for harmony of action and unity of control where otherwise mischievous and wasteful rivalry would almost certainly be developed.

It is not surprising that resistance should be offered to the breaking up of the present arrangements, although it is easy to see that those who are now connected with them are dissatisfied with matters as they stand. Mr. INGLIS'S opponents are naturally adverse to the transfer of control to another staff in direct relation with the Minister, seeing that in their view what is required is the reconstitution of the present Board under the provisions of an incorporating Act. Their desire in fact is to establish, in the words of Mr. NORMAN SELWY, "a technical university for the industrial classes," of which the present Board with some additions would form the first Senate. There seems to have been some hope of attaining this end a few years ago when a bill to incorporate the Board of Technical Education was drafted. This bill, we are told, was "adapted from the statutes under which the late Board of National Education carried on its operations." The Legislature abolished the Board of National Education long ago, and after that the Council of Education, which took its place, and it would be a reversal of the settled policy of the country to incorporate any new Board of Education by statute. If we did that we might have an agitation for the reconstitution of the old National and Denominational Boards. Mr. INGLIS has done well to discourage hope in that direction.

In a recent report of the Board of Technical Education we find this principle laid down:—"As the system of indentured apprenticeship for a period of from 5 to 7 years has recently fallen greatly into disuse in this

colony, it is requisite that young artisans should receive instruction in all the processes of the manufactures in which they are engaged." If this is the principle upon which the establishment of a system of Technical Education by the State is to rest, the State has truly a heavy task to accomplish. There ought to be a full and free discussion of this question before the State commits itself to an indefinite amount of expenditure. There is a radical distinction between providing instruction at the public cost in the principles that underlie the practice of the industrial arts, and assuming the relations which have hitherto been held to subsist between masters and apprentices in the detailed teaching of trades and handicrafts.

In the correspondence relating to the Marine Board regulations we have the public interest on one side and private interests on the other. The Marine Board, as in duty bound, stands up in protection of the public interest; and so long as the Board confines its action within limits which pay a fair regard to private interests also, it is entitled to all support. There cannot be two opinions from the public point of view as to the need for insisting that the harbour steamers shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to provide satisfactorily for the public safety. It is easy for proprietors of steamers to complain of the action of the Board, but it seems to us that complaints should be made of the existence of the Board if it is not to be allowed to exercise a reasonably large discretion in the discharge of its duty, and if its regulations are to be made to suit the convenience of the parties whose operations it is appointed to control rather than to protect the interests of the public. If the question of what is necessary in the construction of a harbour steamer is to be determined by the views of the owners of harbour steamers, why maintain a board for the purpose of pretending to deal with the matter? Captain HIXSON'S statement, that the fitting of bulkheads would only cost about £30 for each steamer, would involve no subsequent trouble, and would strengthen the steamers rather than injure them in any way, is not to be lightly set aside. We do not believe that it was made ignorantly or recklessly, nor is it open to suspicion on the ground of self-interest. On the other hand, no special nautical experience is required as the foundation of the conclusion that, other things being equal, a vessel fitted with bulkheads would remain longer afloat after a collision than a vessel without them; and the difference might represent the loss or the saving of many lives. We have had warnings as to the possible consequences of collisions in the harbour, and with the increasing traffic we should rather pay attention to those warnings than luxuriate in over-confidence engendered by long immunity from a terrible calamity. It is to be hoped that no influence will be allowed to interfere with the enforcement of the bulkhead regulation, and it is for the proprietors, if dissatisfied, to consider whether it is prudent for them, or otherwise, to attempt to recoup themselves by temporarily charging the public something extra for the advantage of increased safety.

We are most unfortunate in our fish supply. At every turn there is some element of dissatisfaction. Now the complaint is with the Fisheries Commission. Then we hear of the absence of inspection, and the destruction of young fish wholesale in our harbours and rivers. Yet another grievance is the extravagant prices which have to be paid by consumers. The dissatisfaction is not confined to the public, it would seem, as the fishermen think they are not fairly treated, they wish to get the control of the market in their own hands. We may doubt the wisdom of granting such a request, at the same time we question the policy of exacting a charge that is unfair to the fishermen. We do not see any reason why the charge should be such as to make the fish market a very profitable revenue-returning institution. But we do not well see how, if the fishermen had the market under their control, they could prevent the agents from making 200 per cent on the prices they pay. If the agents paid more for the fish, the probability is that the public would have to pay still more. What is desirable is that the fishermen should have a suitable place, and free open competition under municipal supervision, at a moderate cost to the sale of their fish. If they choose to sell from house to house, all they have to do is to get a hawk's license. Fishermen generally work in parties, and if they add another to their company as a salesman, they may have their remedy, and get the great advantage of 200 per cent on the prices they say are now obtained by agents in the fish market. Perhaps the public would be better served by some such arrangement. At present, at any rate, the price of fish is simply prohibitory to poor people. With a coast-line like ours, full of bays and inlets and abounding with fish, the price is unreasonable. Of course, if all that is caught goes into consumption, the inference is that the prices are only such as the fish vendors are entitled to get, unless, indeed, there are too many vendors. Probably if half the agents were to become fishermen, we should get a larger supply; and none too large for distribution by the remaining half. But the fishermen's lot is proverbially a hard one. His work is laborious, and his share of the spoils of the sea but small. People prefer to take the easier and more profitable work of selling the fish. Hence there are too few fishermen and too many sellers, with the result that the public have to pay unduly for what they consume.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received the following from Mr. J. Euston Squier, local superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, at La Perouse:—"I have received the following telegram from the company's General Manager, at Singapore:—On the morning of the 6th, the cable ship, the *Albatross*, was wrecked on the reef off the coast of Java and Port Darwin cables are now perfect. The ship, speaking from mid-coast, said the break was due to volcanic disturbances. The broken end towards the East was not recovered, as the cable was buried in the bed of the ocean. A new piece was put in to complete the repair."

Mariposa for San Francisco, via ports. Quite contrary to expectation, her departure was productive of very little demonstration beyond that witnessed as a rule upon the departure of every mailboat from this port. Fully 1000 people were present on the wharf, nearly one-half of whom were gentlemen immediately interested in the departure of the vessel, amongst whom were a number of Americans. Consul Griffin and the vice-consul of the U.S.A. were present, besides a very good sprinkling of Frenchmen who were present to bid adieu to M. Nougé, late Governor of New Caledonia. In the crowd could be noticed a number of apparently unemployed Union men, who could, by virtue of being out of employment, be present. No demonstration of their part took place, as was somewhat anticipated. The crowd was most orderly, and, although a number of police, both stout and weak, were present, their services were not required. The Mariposa quickly sailed off a little after the advertised time, under the charge of Pilot Jack, and she cleared the Heads shortly afterwards.

A public meeting in support of the movement initiated in the metropolis to erect a statue to the memory of the late Dr. Lang, was held in the School of Arts at St. Leonard's yesterday evening. The meeting was most successful, and was attended by a large attendance, and there were only a few persons present. The president of the School of Arts, Mr. F. A. A. Wilson, occupied the chair. There were also on the platform Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Garvan, M.L.A., and other gentlemen. An interesting address upon the services rendered to the colony by Dr. Lang was delivered by the Premier, and a brief address upon the same subject was given by Mr. Garvan. A resolution approving of the central movement which had been initiated was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and to otherwise assist in carrying out the proposal.

During the session of Parliament recently closed, the Legislative Council appointed four standing, and 14 select committees. Of the latter all reported to the House with the exception of the select committee on the Probate Bill, which never met, and did not even appoint a chairman. The Council met on 71 days during the session. There were 19 divisions in the House, and 42 in Committee of the Whole. The House was counted out on three occasions before the commencement of business, and five times after business had proceeded well. There were 72 members of the House in all during the session, but of these one resigned, and five died. There were 13 new appointments made to the Council in the course of the session.

Amongst the latest inventions patented is an automatic submarine harpoon projector, the author of which, Mr. Edmund O'Malley, was at one time connected with the Imperial mail service. Mr. O'Malley's harpoon is a small lance under the control of the Government of New South Wales, and a request has been made that Sir Henry Parkes should submit it to the military officers of the colony for examination. Mr. O'Malley's invention has been submitted to the Victorian Minister for Defence and reported on by Captain Thomas and Major Rhodes of the Nelson.

With regard to reports that have been circulated respecting the alleged inequity of the proposed dam, we would say, as follows:—"The dam of Elizabeth Cooper is now at the Newtown police station if it is taken out," and which was handed over to the police authorities for inquiry, there is little reason to believe that the letter was anything more than a hoax. The police at Newtown were communicated with, and after making a thorough investigation came to the conclusion that the letter was written by a person known for his eccentricities, and who was labouring under a misapprehension with regard to the matter that he brought before the coroner.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, at 4.30, to-morrow, August 10:—"Praise the Lord, and call upon His Name" (Kilvey). In reference to our report of the conference on Technical Education, in yesterday's issue, Mr. G. Brentnall writes to say that he is not president of the Building Trades Association, as reported, and attended simply as a representative from the Builders' and Contractors' Association.

In a telegram from Inverell, published in our issue of the 2nd inst., it was stated that cheering had commenced at Gungahlin. The telegram should have read "lauding" instead of "cheering."

A BAILLOT of members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held to-day, and to-morrow, at the City of Sydney, commencing each day at 9 a.m. and closing at 5 p.m. The matter to be decided is the proposal for the creation of an officers' provident fund, in accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. J. J. Walker for the adoption of a report and recommendation of the board to that effect. On this Mr. McElhone has moved a series of amendments to the opposite effect.

services of Mr. Scott, and the good feeling which existed between himself and fellow-officers. Mr. Scott, in responding, spoke in feeling terms of the regret with which he severed his connection with the department, and expressed his hope that the men who came here must be taught that if they used such weapons as the knife or the pistol in this country they were liable to be punished severely. Mary Lenton and Bella Coulton were found guilty of stealing furniture and wearing apparel from the dwelling-house of James Black, residing in Evans-place, Surry Hills. The former was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the latter, against whom a number of convictions for stealing were recorded, was ordered to be kept in hard labour in Maitland Gaol for 12 months. Several other unimportant matters were dealt with.

Yesterday evening plain clothes Constable Gorman arrested two young men on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. It is alleged that these men carried on a system of swindling that has on more than one occasion been detected and exposed. According to the information received, they caused advertisements to be inserted in the papers calling for the services of a junior clerk, and in reply to the applications received they informed the applicants that the salary intended to be paid was 30s. per week and stated that the sum of £5 was required as security. One of the persons so communicated with, thinking that other legitimate business was to be done, and that the constable's intervention was not warranted, sent the money. A plan to test the genuineness of the scheme was soon prepared, and the recipient of the note went to interview the advertiser in Albion-lane, the constable being present at the time as a witness. At the conclusion of the interview the constable, thinking that the affair was a fraud, followed both the men, and arrested them. The accused will be brought up at the Central Police Court to-day.

With regard to the anonymous communication received by the City Council last week, which was worded as follows:—"The murderer of Elizabeth Cooper is now at the Newtown police station if it is taken out," and which was handed over to the police authorities for inquiry, there is little reason to believe that the letter was anything more than a hoax. The police at Newtown were communicated with, and after making a thorough investigation came to the conclusion that the letter was written by a person known for his eccentricities, and who was labouring under a misapprehension with regard to the matter that he brought before the coroner.

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THE PARNELLITE INQUIRY.

THE TIMES CHARGES BILL.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUG. 8.
In the House of Commons last night, on the motion for the adoption of the report on the Times Charges Bill, Mr. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for the Home Department, moved that clauses be inserted to provide for the arrest and punishment of witnesses neglecting to attend the summons issued to them, or for refusing to give evidence at the inquiry. Several amendments were proposed by the Parnellites to limit the scope of the inquiry, but they were rejected. The debate was adjourned.

STRIKE OF WEAVERS IN FRANCE.

THE FACTORIES ATTACKED.
THE RIOTERS DISPERSED BY THE GENDARMES.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUG. 8.
An extensive strike of weavers has taken place at Amiens, in France. Frequent riots have occurred. The operatives on strike attacked the factories, one of which was sacked and burnt. The Gendarmes were called out, and they dispersed the rioters, charging them with drawn swords.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT ADLAIDE.

A LARGE FLOUR-MILL GUTTED.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.
A large and destructive fire took place at Port Adelaide, shortly before midnight on Tuesday. The mill, which has been standing for about 15 years, was a large three-story building, fitted with roller machinery and electric light. It was completely gutted. The fire broke out in a part of the building where no light is used. The men on the premises were sent going, but could not save the building. The mill and machinery are valued at £30,000. All the heavy machinery is saved, but the building is a total wreck. The following are the insurances—Equitable, £2000 machinery; City of London, £5000 machinery, and £5000 mill; Liverpool and London and Globe, £18000 machinery, £7800 mill; Northern, £10000 machinery; New Zealand, £1500 machinery; National of Australia, £2500 machinery; Phoenix, £2500 machinery; New Zealand, £1500 machinery; Guardian, £7000 machinery, £2000 mill; North British, £10000 machinery; Standard, £2300 machinery; Colonial Mutual, £2500 machinery—total, £112,500.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.
LONDON, AUGUST 8.
The naval evolutions on the west coast of Scotland are being continued. Admiral Fitzroy is now engaged in vigorously bombarding the Scotch ports.
THE S.S. TONGARIRO.
LONDON, AUG. 8.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Tongariro has arrived at Plymouth from New Zealand.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE OF QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUG. 7.
Sir George Campbell, member of the House of Commons for Kirkcaldy, has given notice of his intention to ask the Government on Thursday next, whether Sir Henry Parkes admitted that he was acting illegally in excluding the Chinese from New South Wales, and stated that he (Sir Henry) was determined to exclude them, despite the treaty interests of the Imperial Government with China; and also whether his Excellency Lord Carrington assented to the bill granting indemnity, and whether the bill is in accordance with existing treaties.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUG. 8.
A heavy poll-tax has been imposed upon Chinese in the Philippine Islands.
THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.
AUSTRALIA v. KENT.
[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, AUG. 7.
In the match between the Australian Eleven and the County of Kent the Australians scored 152 in their second innings. Bonnor hit out vigorously for 43, Edwards played a patient innings for 33, Trott made 22, and Lyons carried out his bat for 22. When the stumps were drawn for the day the home team had lost seven wickets for 67 runs.

The following are the scores:—
AUSTRALIA.
First innings... .. 116
Second innings... .. 152
KENT.
First innings... .. 67
Second innings, seven wickets for... .. 81
AUG. 8.
The match was concluded to-day. The remaining wickets of the Kent team fell for 13 runs, the innings closing for a total of 80. The Australians therefore won the match by 81 runs.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.
LONDON, AUG. 8.
In the match England v. Australia, to be commenced at Kennington Oval on Monday next, the following team has been chosen to represent England:—W. G. Grace, Shuter, W. W. Read, Lohmann, Peel, Briggs, Abel, Barnes, Wood, Ulyett, Rugg; emergency, Gunn.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.
The following are the results of the matches already played by the Australian Eleven:—
Australia v. Thornton's Eleven: Won by Australia by six wickets to spare.
Australia v. Warwickshire: Won by Australia by an innings and 150 runs.
Australia v. Surrey: Won by Australia by an innings and 154 runs.
Australia v. Oxford University: Won by Australia by an innings and 19 runs.
Australia v. Yorkshire: Won by Australia by an innings and 64 runs.
Australia v. Lancashire: Won by Lancashire by 22 runs.
Australia v. the Gentlemen of England: Drawn.
Australia v. The Players: Won by the Players by 10 wickets.
Australia v. Nottinghamshire: Won by Nottinghamshire by 10 wickets.
Australia v. Cambridge University: Drawn.
Australia v. Oxford University Past and Present: Won by Australia by 74 runs.
Australia v. Gloucestershire: Won by Australia by eight wickets and 14 runs.
Australia v. England: Won by Australia by 10 wickets and 2 runs.
Australia v. Marylebone Club and Ground: Won by Australia by 14 runs.
Australia v. Yorkshire: Drawn.
Australia v. North of England: Won by Australia by five wickets.
Australia v. Liverpool and District: Won by Australia by 130 runs.
Australia v. Leicestershire: Won by Leicestershire by 20 runs.
Australia v. Derbyshire: Won by Australia by one innings and 79 runs.
Australia v. an English Eleven at Stoke: Won by Australia by one innings and 133 runs.
Australia v. England (test match): Won by Australia by 64 runs.
Australia v. Sussex: Won by Sussex by 55 runs.
Australia v. Cambridge University Past and Present: Drawn (abandoned on account of rain).
Australia v. Yorkshire: Drawn (abandoned on account of rain).
Australia v. Surrey: Drawn (abandoned on account of rain).
Australia v. South of England: Won by Australia by one innings and 27 runs.
Australia v. Kent: Won by Australia by 81 runs.

The results obtained by the Australian Eleven up to date are:—
Won... .. 16
Lost... .. 16
Drawn... .. 6

A FORECAST OF THE WEATHER.

HEAVY GALES EXPECTED.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.
The following forecasts by Mr. Wragge, Government Meteorologist, may be of interest to South and Western Australia:—"Bad weather, with heavy gales and much rain, may be expected between Perth and Esperance Bay, extending to Eucla; winds, N.W., veering to W. and S.W. between the Leewards and Esperance Bay, and N. to N.W.W. between Eucla and Esperance Bay, with the sea rough. We desire to warn shipping at Albany and vessels bound west from Cape Borda. We would warn vessels outward bound from Port Adelaide that a dangerous storm may be expected between Cape Borda and Albany. This storm will strike the S.W. coast of South Australia where the high barometer there maintains the ground."

DAIRY PROPRIETORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

[illegible]

O R D E R O F S A L E

BURWOOD - NEXT WEDNESDAY HARDY
and GORMAN call, in their Rooms, at FARRHOLD and
FARRHOLD Properties (Villas, Cottages, and Business
Premises), at Burwood Railway Station. Plans and particulars
carefully. Easy terms.

TERMS AT SALE.
ON VIEW THIS DAY, 20 AUGUST.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

OF
ANT TREASURES.
* DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. now being prepared,
will be duly distributed.

* A most faithfully-built, elegant block of city property, in
best street in New York City.
TERMS AS SALE. (1921)

BURWOOD, NEXT WEDNESDAY HARDY
and CORRIAN will, in their Rooms, 41 FRANKFOLD and 11
 FRANKFOLD Properties (Flats, Cottages, and Houses)
 and, at Burwood Railway Station, Flats and garthouses
 ready. They come.

ROCKHAMPTON.
For full particulars see the Brisbane Courier, Rockhampton
Advertiser, and Northern Argus.
G. S. CUMMIS,
Rockhampton.

TWO CARPENTERS.—TRIDERS are requested

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family. Apply
Inventory, Gower-street, Summer Hill.

WANTED, thorough, reliable, and practical, Servant,
small family, good wages. An odd, Gloucester-st., Croyd.

WANTED, steady married Man, to drive nightcab,
Apply Thomas Parker, Lane Cove-road.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, used to gardening, live in
house. Apply Bladon, chemist, Parramatta.

WANTED, WOMAN, for Sorting and Packing
rooms. Pyramant Laundry, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, good SHIRI-IRONERS, at once.
Pyramant Laundry, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, competent young General SERVANT, 3
in family, refs. 1, Stirling Place, Oxford-st. N. Kingston.
WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for house-
work. 134, Botany street, Moore Park.
WANTED, House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. Ben-
nett, Monia, Spain's Wharf, Neutral Bay.
WANTED, smart BOY, to deliver new-papers and
make himself useful; good home. J. Kuhn, 14.
WANTED, good General SERVANT: must sleep at
home. Apply Cuno, New Waterloo-street, Waverley.
WANTED, House and Parlour MAID: references re-

WANTED, Apply Clava, Liverpool-road, Summer Hill.
WANTED, MAN that can milk and care horses.
Apply North Annandale Hotel, Annandale.
WANTED, at once, a respectable LAD, to drive,
Apply James Reid, Avoca-street, Randwick.
WANTED, Cook and Landdress, or Gen. Servant.
Apply to C. Dobson, Delos, Moore Park-rd., op. Tarens.
WANTED, 5 MEN, for a whaler, 8 o'clock p.m.
sharp, Apply 153, George-street North.
WANTED, a respectable young GILL (German) for
housework, 224, Cleveland-street West.
WANTED, a MAN to make himself generally useful.

ANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply Five Roads Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ANTED, respectable young MAN, milk, make himself useful. Masonic Hotel, Petersham.

ANTED, good strong LADS with references, at once. Dillon, Barrows, and Co., 449, Kent-street.

ANTED, good General SERVANT, immediately. 237, Victoria-street South, near Liverpool-street.

ANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply after 10, 163, Victoria-street North.

WANTED, a DAIRYWOMAN, willing to milk.
Apply Mrs. Ronan, 21, Haywater-road.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Yarrow
Cottage, Ireland-street, Burwood.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, personal
refs. Apply Mrs. Watt, Galtion, Young-street, Croydon.

WANTED, 3 QUARRYMEN. Corner of Sumner
and Market streets.

WANTED, a young Woman, as plain COOK. Victoria
Cafe, 315, George-street, near G. F. O.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 424, Elmwood-
street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, thorough General Servant; good plain cook; no washing; refs. 63, Castle-street, ~~London~~.
WANTED, CABMAN, day or night. 118, Cumber-land-street.
WANTED, smart KITCHENMAN. Gillman's Dining Rooms, 152, Pitt-street.
WANTED, HOUSEMAID. Apply 20, Market-street.
WANTED, respectable LAD, make himself useful in bar; refs.; open till Saturday. M. Y., Haymarket Post O.
WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT.

MRS. ROSE, 331, George-street.
WANTED, GIRL, assist housework, small family.
 Mrs. Roger, New Canterbury-road, Petersham.
WANTED, good GIRL, light housework: no wash-
 ing. 74, Rouse-terrace, Darlington-road, Darlington.
WANTED, a smart little GIRL to mind a baby and
 useful. 140, Brougham-street, off William-street.
WANTED, a strong young MAN for wood and coal
 yard. Mrs. Baines, Morris-street, Summer Hill.
WANTED, respectable PERSON for housework, and
 two children. 1, York-st., Pyrmont Bridge-road, Glebe.
WANTED, YOUTH, for orders and useful. A.

ANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Ward, Boundary stone Inn, Hoarke and Cleveland, E. 11th.

WANTED, a tidy House and Parlour MAID; refs. required. 121, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID; references required. 433, Donker-street, S. Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply E. S. and A. C. Bank, George-street West and Newtown-road.

WANTED, Girl as General SERVANT, three in family. Observer Hotel, George-street North.

WANTED, MAN to drive a tipcart. M. Conroy, Spence-street, Woolahra.

WANTED, a respectable Working Housekeeper for butcher. Apply by letter, W. H., Haymarket P. O.

WANTED, an experienced BARMAN, references required. Aarons' Exchange Hotel Company.

WANTED, 2 Waitresses and Housemaids, one hotel, country. Gine's Labour Agency, 41, Hunter-street.

WANTED, useful GIRL for general work, sleep home, small family. 109, Fitz-street, Uthman.

WANTED, 3 Generals, 14; 11, Parlour Maid, good boy, mornings. Davidson's Reg. Alfred-st., Mission's P.

WANTED, smart YOUTH. Apply Clement Levi, tailor and outfitter, Royal Arcade, Pitt street.

WANTED, Gen. Servant; strong, middle-aged woman, with references. Mrs. G. S. G. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ANTED, A LAD, strong, steady, and willing, to work in
wood and coal yard. Genl. Thirsgood, Lumore-road.

ANTED, a smart LAD, able to rule and drive,
Apply James Reid, baker, Aveoat-street, Bandwick.

ANTED, a tidy NUNSESGIRL, Apply Aveoat,
Moore Park-road, opposite Rifle Butts.

ANTED, strong Girl as General SRVANT, no
cooking. Apply, after 10 a.m., 129, William-street.

ANTED, respectable Girl, tidy baby, make herself
useful. Dalkey, Liverpool-st., off Gloucester-road, Fidd.

ANTED, respectable young Woman as HOUSE-

MAID, must be able to wait at table, rets. Apply after
Square and Compass Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED for Maitland, a Lady HELP, who will
make herself generally useful, treated as one of the family.
No. 5, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, family of two.
Apply Mrs. P. W. Street, Kelston, Ocean-street, Woodlawn,
on terminus.

WANTED, a good steady Man as BOOTS for the
Carrington Hotel, Katoumba. Apply J. HUNT, Ber
ty's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for country hotel, a good Plain COOK and

WANTED, a good **ENGLISH SERVANT**, three in family, wages 15s. Mrs. Gallagher, Grosvenor-street, City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, must cook and wash well; another servant kept comfortable house, 164, Bourke-street, off William-street.

WANTED, a competent **MAN** to top dress and level a bowling green. Apply at once to
LEARY BROS.
251, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, 6 **GREENE HANDS**, or Men been Walker.

for American whaling barque Alakaa. Apply to Tom
to, Jamieson-street, to-day at 11 a.m.
Captain CHAS. W. FISHER

WANTED, several Married Couples, Gardeners,
Farming Men, Milkmen, Driver for baker's cart, rap-
sody to help groom and be useful, several strong lads.
Labour Agency, 41, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as House and Parlor
MAID; must be a competent parlourmaid. References
wanted. Apply to Mrs. Richard Jones, Stoneleigh, corner
Dowling and Liverpool streets, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Protestant young Person as Nanny

GOVERNMENT. Advertisers receive free. Apply from
to-day, Glee's Agency, Hunter-street, near Bank

WANTED, 3 General Butchers, slaughter, &c. 56,
with board, country, good places, a (Whinester, 30
cent, country; a Gardener and Milkman, £1, country; a
Cook, £1; a Man, milk, groom, kill sheep, &c. 40, station;
ward, £30, station; a Boot, yard, &c. 15s, first-class hotel,
r. Simmonds, 22, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a female Cook, 21s, gent.'s fam. up. 10,
Laurens-st. assist house, £40, station; a House and Furni-
15s, Randwick; B. and P. 14s, Singleton; 3 Irishmen
assist house, &c. also London; a Man, 15s, 15s, 15s,
assist gentle work, 15s, station; a Turnporter, 15s, with

went's family, country. **Simmonds, 223, Castler's h-1.**
YOUNG COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted. Mrs.
Quodling, Boulevard and Wakeford-road, Strathfield.
YOUNG Girl wanted as General SERVANT. Mrs.
Walton, 2, Eureka-villas, Union-street, Lavender Bay.

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the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements
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